

MATESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



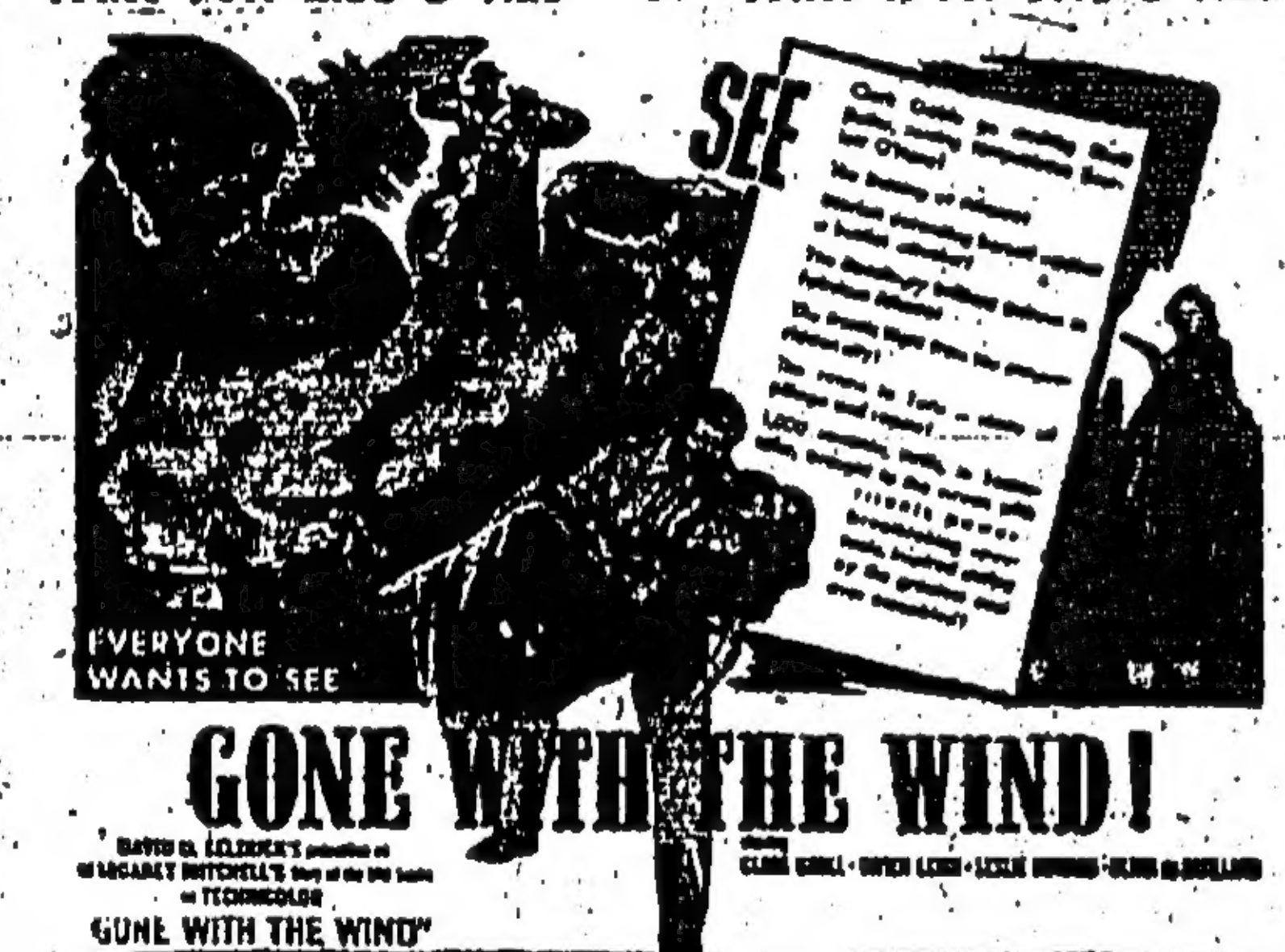
HE'S GOT A DATE... with Death!
The career sensational story of a girl who walked along...
"THE CROOKED WAY"
JOHN PAYNE - SONNY TUFTS
ELLEN DREW

• NEXT CHANCE •
BETTE DAVIS
in
"PAYMENT ON DEMAND"

LUNA PARK
THE NICEST LITTLE THEATRE IN TOWN
TO-DAY ONLY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

• TO-MORROW •
"THE FIGHTING KENTUCKIAN"

SHOWING **QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA** 2 Parts
TO-DAY **Part I** AT 2.30 & 7.20 • **Part II** AT 5.15 & 9.30



EVERYONE WANTS TO SEE
GONE WITH THE WIND!
NEXT CHANGE **"ROCKY MOUNTAIN"** with Errol Flynn - Patrice Wymore

LEE Liberty
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



HEAVY RAIDS ON KOREAN TRANSPORT

Tokyo, Sept. 5. United Nations medium bombers today used radar to pound key marshalling yards through heavy ground mist. Hundreds of vehicles and many trains were shot up in the Wonsan port area on the east coast.

Hedge-hopping fighter-bombers sealed rail tunnels by causing landslides with bombs and rockets.

An Eighth Army spokesman announced that about 18,000 Communists were killed, 9,000 wounded and 1,000 taken prisoner in Korea in August.

He said that the figure was reached by a new and more accurate method of computation. A briefing officer said that Allied troops recaptured high ground north-west of Yangju yesterday in the most significant action along the whole line.

Small groups of Communist rifle and mortar troops staked out United Nations lines in the mountains on the eastern sector but were broken up by United Nations artillery.

Yesterday, the Eighth Army commander, General James Van Fleet, announced that his troops had consolidated ground north-west of Yangju after a "major victory".—Reuter.

Aircraft Plant Strike

Long Beach, California, Sept. 5. Production of military transport planes at the Douglas Aircraft Company's Long Beach plant halted today when 10,000 workers struck.

The strikers—members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Auto Workers Union—are seeking wage increases and improved working conditions.—Reuter.

Ambassador Intrigued



Mr. James Dunn, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, and his wife are intrigued by an early piano and a pianist clad in 19th Century costume at the Venice International Centre of Art and Costume. — AP Picture.

Atom Aircraft Ordered

Washington, Sept. 5. The United States Air Force today ordered an atom-propelled aircraft. It contracted for the development of an atom-powered aeroplane by the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation of San Diego, California.

The order covers work on the frame of the proposed aircraft.

A nuclear power plant is under development by the General Electric Company. The Atomic Energy Commission announced last March that the General Electric Company was undertaking the development of the engine.

The fact that the Air Force was contracting for the framework was considered an indication of confidence that the engine could be constructed. Just last month the Navy contracted for the construction of an atomic-powered submarine.—Reuter.

Successor To "Mr. Wright"

Singapore, Sept. 5. Ching Peng, a Chinese, was named here officially tonight for the first time as Secretary-General of the Malayan Communist Party and organiser of the jungle guerrillas who have terrorised the country for more than three years.

The authorities have offered a reward of \$300,000 to anyone who captures him alive, and \$60,000 if he is dead.

But in offering these rewards the authorities have never mentioned the Party Secretary-General by name.

Mr. Elliot Watrous, deputy head of the Emergency Services in Malaya, broadcasting over Radio Malaya tonight, casually mentioned that Ching Peng had taken over the leadership of the Party. He had succeeded an Annamese known as "Mr. Wright" who had been expelled from the post.

From the beginning of his service as Secretary-General Ching Peng had organised the armed struggle. Mr. Watrous declared.—Reuter.

Building Of New Bases

Washington, Sept. 5. The Senate today passed the \$5,887,000,000 military construction bill that will give the armed forces hundreds of new and expanded bases in the United States and a chain of overseas airfields circling Russia.

The measure now goes to the Senate House conference committee to iron out differences with the House version. This bill is only an authorisation measure and Congress will have to vote the actual funds before work can begin on any of the projects.

BEVAN SUFFERS MAJOR DEFEAT

Decisive Vote In The T.U.C. Resolution On Rearmament Overwhelmingly Rejected

Blackpool, Sept. 5.

The Trades Union Congress, meeting here today, overwhelmingly rejected a resolution expressing concern at intensified competition in world rearmament.

Congress also defeated a resolution by the Fire Brigades' Union urging the Government to abandon its policy supporting the rearmament of Germany and Japan.

The rejection of the resolution about world rearmament was a major defeat for the views of the former Cabinet Minister, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who resigned from the Government last April because of his disagreement with the Government's rearmament programme.

The resolution, moved by the 20,000-member Chemical Workers' Union, urged "a new initiative" by the Government for world peace.

The resolution said that the Government should draw up a policy to end the cold war, make general disarmament possible, abolish mass destruction weapons, control atom energy for peaceful purposes, and deal with the world food shortage.

So overwhelmingly was the resolution defeated on a show of hands that the votes were not counted.

RUSSIA BLAMED

Another majority show of hands approved a resolution on the rearmament of Germany and Japan, denied that the Western Powers were rearming the war lords of Japan and creating a new war machine in Germany.

All they wanted was to be able to ensure that Western Germany would make her contribution to the defence of the West.

Mr. Vincent Tewson, Congress Secretary, opposing the resolution on the rearmament of Germany and Japan, denied that the Western Powers were rearming the war lords of Japan and creating a new war machine in Germany.

Mr. Vincent said that the resolution was a "disgrace" and that the Government should be "strongly rebuked" for its policy.

Speaking on the British rearmament programme, Mr. Vincent said that the Soviet Union could provide evidence of good faith by "merely a stroke of the pen."

The resolution said that the British rearmament programme was designed to deal with a real and not an imaginary danger.

Opening the debate on foreign affairs, Mr. Vincent said that the leaders of the Soviet Union could relieve tension by doing these things:

1. Putting the last touches to the Austrian peace treaty.
2. "Letting up" on the people of Berlin.
3. Returning prisoners of war.
4. Winding up the Cominform, regarded abroad as an "agent of Communist imperialism."
5. Co-operating actively with the United Nations without "making a fetish of the veto."

Mr. Vincent said that the British rearmament programme was designed to deal with a real and not an imaginary danger.

The battle of ideologies had been transferred into aggressive action of a type to which Britain would not succumb.

"We will not tolerate one armed camp with the means to move anywhere in the world without outlet or hindrance," he said.

If Britain adopted Soviet proposals to stop rearmament and

maintained only her present level the higher level of Soviet arms would remain. Soviet armed superiority would stay despite any cuts by the West.

Britain and other nations wanted assurance that their peaceful plans such as the Colombo Plan for the development of South and South-east Asia would not be disrupted by aggression.

Moving the resolution, Mr. Bob Edwards, of the Chemical Workers' Union, said that he did not want wholesale disarmament, but a new initiative.

GREAT REVOLUTION

A great revolution was sweeping Asia and no force in the world could stop it. "Whether we like it or not the people of Asia are in revolt against the old imperialist system," he declared.

The T.U.C. General Council regards the resolution as conflicting with the policy of the Labour Government and is urging, instead, support for manifestoes adopted recently by the International Communist Conference of Free Trade Unions.

One of these said that the world is "again faced with totalitarianism and the threatened destruction of its basic liberties." It added that Russia had embarked on a "systematic campaign of aggression" and the Chinese Communists had wiped out what was left of freedom in China.

It condemned the North Koreans for "cold-blooded aggression" and supported the United Nations for "promptly mobilising the free world for successful resistance."

The Congress accepted by an overwhelming majority the section of the T.U.C. Council's annual report approving the Government's foreign policy during the past year.—Reuter.

New Rocket Motor

London, Sept. 5. Details of Britain's latest rocket motor, which can double the power of the fastest jet fighters at high altitudes, were revealed today.

The "Starler," which is built by Armstrong-Siddeley, has been under a blanket of secrecy since the autumn of 1947 and has been extensively flown in an experimental aircraft designed by the Hawker Aircraft Company, the F-107.

Mr. H. T. Chapman, Managing Director of Armstrong-Siddeley, said today: "Technically it can be described as a liquid propellant motor, and it will run as long as fuel can be supplied. Already rockets have been used to assist take-offs, but these are solid propellant motors and burn to exhaustion once they have been ignited."—Reuter.

Order To Strikers

Denver, Sept. 4.

A Federal judge today ordered the striking members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers to end their 10-day old strike against the copper industry, and return to work immediately.—United Press.

Rubber For Red China

Colombo, Sept. 5.

The 6,000-ton Polish vessel Mielkiewicz is due here in ballast from Calcutta on Saturday to load at least 4,000 tons of rubber for the People's Republic of China, her agents said today.

Ceylon shippers have booked the 5,000 tons of freight space she has available.

The agents expect that if letters of credit are all in order anything between 4,000 and 5,000 tons of rubber will be loaded into the Mielkiewicz, to be unloaded at Taku Bar, North China.

Ceylon was not among the nations which agreed to the United Nations General Assembly's resolution banning shipment of strategic supplies to China last May.

An attempt was made recently to transport 2,000 tons of rubber to a Chinese port in the Polish ship Kilinski, but the ship was unable to call at Colombo as she had to carry a big cotton cargo from Karachi.

Another attempt was also reported to have been made to arrange shipment of a second vessel but this, according to one Press report, was foiled by the refusal of Bombay oil companies (mostly American-owned) to supply enough fuel for the voyage.

Trade sources here said that Chinese buyers had opened letters of credit for the shipment of rubber in the Kilinski in August, some shippers concerned with the deal had already extended the credit letters to September while others were making similar arrangements.

INSURANCE POLICY

Prices contracted by the Chinese buyers ranged between 10 and 12 pence sterling above prevailing market prices, these sources said.

According to a local Press report both shippers and importers had jointly deposited two and a half lakhs of rupees to cover all port dues, bunkering charges, labour and other loading expenses for this shipment.

This report, said that local insurance companies had been contacted about covering the shipment with a comprehensive policy, including war risks.

This policy would also provide against seizure, arrests and restraint.—Reuter.

Anglo-Jordan Relations

Athens, Sept. 5.

King Talal and his party are leaving early tomorrow for a chartered aircraft for home.

The King said that no change will occur in "our friendly relations" with Great Britain.

Asked what hopes he had for the future of Jordan, King Talal said: "I hope Jordan will prosper and I will work to this end."—Reuter.

Scientist Looks Into The Future

New York, Sept. 5.

Dr. James B. Conant, a leading World War II atom bomb scientist, predicted today that there would be no atomic war this century.

Dr. Conant, now President of Harvard University, was speaking at the Diamond Jubilee meeting of the American Chemical Society on "An analytical chemist looks into the crystal ball."

"I see in this instrument of prophecy neither an atomic holocaust nor the golden abundance of an atomic age. On the contrary, I see worried humanity endeavouring by one political device after another to find a way out of the atomic age."

"And by the end of the century, this appears to have been accomplished, but neither through the triumph of totalitarianism nor by the advent of world government."

"The year 1984, for example, does not glare with menace in my crystal ball. Men and women still continue to be unregimented in many portions of the world."

"Paris, Berlin, London, New York, Moscow will stand physically undamaged by any atomic action since the second World War," Dr. Conant said.

NARROW MARGIN

Dr. Conant said that an atomic war would be avoided "only by the narrowest of margins" and because, "during the period of intensive armament that preceded the great settlement," the military experts of neither side could guarantee ultimate success in a war.

"I find the 1980's a time when constructive steps away from war are first being taken," Dr. Conant said.

Dr. Conant also made some non-military predictions.

Birth control would eventually be attained by diet.

Coal would be converted to gas underground—"the underground gasification of coal, the conversion of cheap crops into process gas, are just two of the ways found for supplying the chemical factories of each nation with adequate raw material."

All alcoholic drinks would eventually be synthetics.—Reuter.

Burmese Envoy Sees Morrison

London, Sept. 5.

The new Burmese Ambassador in London, U. Kasi, called on Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, today.

The Ambassador was making his first call on Mr. Morrison since his appointment. U. Kasi succeeded U. Ohn, who has been appointed Burmese Ambassador in Moscow.—Reuter.

POP



Britain Is Not Impressed By Reported Ultimatum From Persians

Prelate's Tour In Far East

Singapore, Sept. 5.
Dr. Cyril F. Garbett, Archbishop of York, is to make a tour of Malaya early in 1952.
He will preach in St. Andrew's Cathedral in Singapore and then go into the Federation of Malaya.
Before coming here, the Archbishop will tour Australia, New Guinea and Borneo. He will spend Christmas in New Guinea.
— Associated Press.

PETITION ON JAP ISLANDS

San Francisco, Sept. 5.
Delegations attending the San Francisco conference have received a petition appealing for amendments to the draft Japanese peace treaty so that the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands would be restored to full Japanese control.

The appeal was made by the Association for the Reunion of the Ryukyu Islands with Japan, a body believed to have been formed recently by former inhabitants of the islands now living in Japan.

The draft treaty provides for United Nations trusteeship for the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands, among others, with the United States as sole administrator. Until the trusteeship is dissolved, the United States would have full authority over the islands.

Under the United Nations Charter, trust territories would, at a time determined by the trusteeship power—in the case of the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands, the United States—be enabled to express their wish on self-determination as to independence.

On this point the petition said, "The residents of the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands have not the least intention of separating from Japan to establish an independent State."

"What they ardently desire is to reconstruct these islands as part of Japan as they were before the end of the war, to enjoy freedom guaranteed by the new constitution of Japan and to regain the right to participate in the Government of Japan."

The Association said that the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands had not been taken by violence but were an integral part of Japan being inseparably united with the country by racial and historical ties.

India, in raising its objections to the draft, had similarly argued that the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands should be part of Japan.

London, Sept. 5.
A Foreign Office spokesman said today that if Persia evicted the remaining British staff at Abadan it would be a direct violation of the interim ruling of the International Court at The Hague on the oil dispute.

This stipulated that nothing should be done by either party to the dispute to alter the position existing on May 1 this year, until the Court gave its definitive judgment.

(The Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, has decided, it was reported today from Teheran, to send Britain a 15-day ultimatum threatening the expulsion of 350 remaining British staff from the Abadan refinery unless negotiations were resumed.)

The issue of an ultimatum to Britain would constitute an attempt by the Persian Government to end the present indefinite suspension in the conversations.

As such it may be interpreted as Dr. Mossadegh's method of replying to his domestic critics, who complain that he is doing nothing to mitigate the huge loss of Persia's oil revenues.

His decision to bid for a reopening of the talks through continued hard bargaining and a gamble that Britain will never agree to the withdrawal of the remaining British staff shows no signs so far of impressing British opinion.

Indeed, the move is only calculated to reinforce the views of that section of British opinion which believes that a reasonable agreement with the present Persian Government is at present out of the question and that the course of wisdom for British interests is to await the outcome of the forthcoming Persian elections.

MORE HOPEFUL

A more hopeful course, as seen from London, was that outlined yesterday by the Deputy Premier, Dr. Hussein Fatemi. He suggested that Persia might convey to London a reinterpretation of his latest suggestions covering oil sales, compensation and the service conditions of the British staff.

The Foreign Office spokesman made it clear again today that Britain is prepared to reopen the talks with Persia only on the basis of genuinely new proposals not already rejected from this side.

But the possibility that new conditions might emerge from a "re-interpretation" cannot be excluded.

Any attempt by Persia to sell oil, regarded here as the property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, to foreign bidders will certainly be contested.

The Foreign Office spokesman indicated today that Britain might make formal representations against the sale of oil to foreign powers.

Reports of Persia's intention to sell to Afghanistan and cer-

tain East European countries have recently reached London.

PERSIAN CLAIM

London, Sept. 5.
A Persian official broadcast heard in London today said that Mr. Hussein Mokki, the Persian controller of the oil regions, had reported that eight local refineries in Khuzistan were now functioning without the help of foreigners.

They were sufficient to supply local needs, he said. The broadcast said that the Persian Government was considering offers from South American, Swedish and Italian firms as well as from a Dutch firm which had offered to sell oil tankers to Persia. Payment for the tankers would be made in crude oil products.—Reuter.

East And West In Agreement

Geneva, Sept. 5.
The United States and countries of Eastern Europe were in agreement here last night on the urgent need for land reform in the world's backward areas.

Mr. Isidor Lubin (United States) told the United Nations Economic and Social Council land reform was basic to the economic advancement of under-developed countries and no progress was possible unless a fair deal were given to the farmers.

"This belief is fundamental to United States foreign policy," he said.

The Polish delegate, Mr. Juliusz Kacz-Suchy, quoted a mass of statistics to show that a small percentage of people owned the bulk of the land in many parts of the world.

"The up-surge in Asia and other parts is not merely a rebellion against foreign domination but a veritable agrarian revolution," he said.

"It is a revolt both against foreign imperialist landlords as well as against big native landowners," he added.—Reuter.

Red Cross Appeal

Geneva, Sept. 5.
The League of Red Cross Societies issued an urgent appeal today to member branches for \$10,000 needed to help restore the Seoul Hospital of the Korean Red Cross. The League said all of Seoul's six hospitals have been destroyed.—United Press.

Peace Rally Boy Reported Missing

London, Sept. 5.
Fifteen-year-old Brian Hammond—one of the youngest of 1,600 British Communists who attended the Berlin Peace Festival—is missing. The final party of delegates from this country has returned home. They numbered 500.

There was no sign of Brian, brilliant young grammar school boy caught up in Communism three months ago.

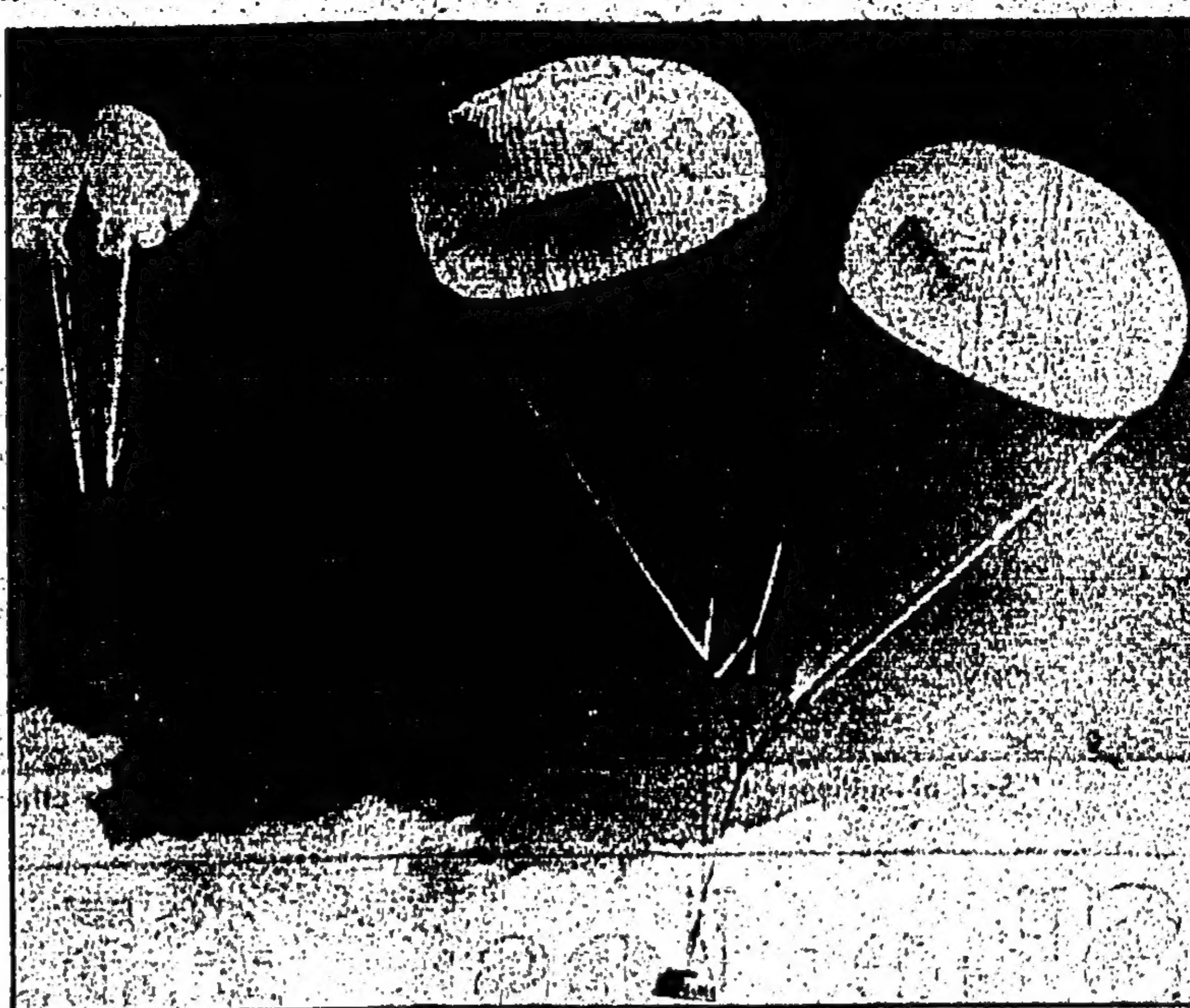
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hammond, of Camberwell, have not heard from their son since they saw him off three weeks ago when he gave him addressed envelopes and notepaper for the trip.

He had £5 15s. No other money has been sent to him.

Mrs. Hammond went to see Mrs. Mary Goss, official of Wandsworth Communist Party, who travelled to Berlin with Brian, and knew him well.

She demanded to know how a 15-year-old boy came to be left behind alone in Berlin when all the other members of his group returned home either in the Polish ship, before, or on land to London yesterday.

Giant Parachutes Used To Supply The UN Forces



A weapons carrier (left) and a pallet of ammunition float to the ground over Korea suspended from giant parachutes. A pair of the huge 'chutes will carry a two-ton load safely to the ground, enabling the Air Force to keep ground units supplied with all types of equipment.—AP Picture.

ALLEGED FRAUD AT SOUTH BANK FESTIVAL SITE

London, Sept. 5.
Scotland yard officers, acting upon instructions from the Director of Public Prosecutions, Sir Theobald Mathew, are investigating at the South Bank Festival Exhibition alleged offences which already have involved the public in a loss of many hundreds of pounds.

A number of South Bank employees will appear at the Tower Bridge Magistrates' Court on charges in connection with the sale of tickets at the South Bank Exhibition.

Oil Racket Probe

Washington, Sept. 4.
The Government began today an investigation of a group of East Coast exporters who are believed to have sold large quantities of oil illegally to foreign countries and contributed to the threatened fuel shortage in the northeastern States this winter.

The Office of Price Stabilization said most of the oil went to Britain, Sweden, India, and Mediterranean points at a price considerably higher than the domestic level. It said the exporters failed to apply for export price ceilings as required by law.

Officials said that 2,303,500 barrels of fuel and oil have been exported from North Atlantic ports since June by a dozen independent jobbers who ordinarily sell mainly to householders and industries in New York and England.—United Press.

At least eight employees at the Exhibition—both men and women—will appear in the dock.

The Public Auditor, checking the accounts of the Exhibition, reported to the police a large deficiency between the entrance figures at the turnstiles and the money received.

The matter was reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions, and for weeks past a number of C.I.D. officers investigating the charges kept special watch at the turnstiles and at the box offices.

LONG INVESTIGATION

The police uncovered a series of frauds in connection with the tickets presented at the South Bank turnstiles on certain days, but they have yet to discover how long the alleged offences have been going on, or exactly how much money the public has lost.

It was following the report of the Public Auditor that the Director of Public Prosecutions learned there were defalcations.

For weeks C.I.D. officers directly under Chief Superintendent Edward Greeno, the area crime chief, mingled with the crowds to find out how the alleged offences occurred.

Settlers Support Federation

Broken Hill, Sept. 5.
Most white inhabitants of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, declared their support for the territory's federation with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in a petition handed to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, today.

The Colonial Secretary, who has been on a fact-finding tour of the territories to sound opinion on the federation proposals, told settlers that the British Government's African policy was aimed at developing racial partnership.

He could imagine nothing more important for the future of the world than the growing partnership between Britain and her Empire.

The delegates urged Mr. Griffiths not to allow too much weight to African opposition to the federation proposals. They declared that the opposition came only from a small, uneducated group.

Was Author Murdered?

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.
Louis Budenz, former editor of the New York Daily Worker, said today he believed that it was unlikely that the author, Louis Adamic, had been killed by Communist underground agents.

Adamic, who was born in Yugoslavia and became a naturalised American in 1918, was found dead of gunshot wounds in his burning New Jersey home yesterday.—Reuter.

Proposals To Await The Big 3 Talks

London, Sept. 5.
Britain will not send Egyptian proposals for a revision of the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty before the Washington talks between the "Big Three" Western Foreign Ministers in mid-September, it is understood in usually well-informed diplomatic quarters here.

The new proposals which Britain is likely to send to Egypt will be affected by the plans for a Middle East Command linked with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which are due to be discussed at Washington and by the NATO Council at Ottawa, it is understood.

Consequently, it will be difficult for Britain to put definite proposals to Egypt by mid-September, observers said.

Reports of the notes sent to Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, 10 days ago by the Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha, and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Salah El Din Pasha, have indicated that Egypt may abrogate the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty if constructive proposals are not received from Britain by the time the Egyptian Parliament goes into recess, which may be by mid-September.—Reuter.

REPORT DENIED

London, Sept. 5.
The Foreign Office tonight denied that Britain had made any threat to use force to implement the Security Council resolution calling on Egypt to lift the Suez Canal blockade.

A spokesman said the report arose through a misunderstanding during a Foreign Office news conference, when a newsmen asked whether Britain would take any further steps to carry out the UN resolution.

The spokesman said consultation with other powers was mentioned as the next step and when someone asked whether force would be used in implementation his colleague had merely replied: "Of course one cannot exclude that possibility." However, he said, Britain had no plans to resort to force against Egypt.—United Press.

Korea Problems Discussed

London, Sept. 5.
The South Korean Minister, Mya Mook Lee, called on Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Foreign Secretary, today.

A spokesman of the South Korean Legation said that the Minister wanted to have a general discussion with the Secretary about South Korea's problems.

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 P.M.

LONDON FILMS PRESENT

the wooden horse

LEO GENN

DAVID TOMLINSON ANTHONY STEEL

ALSO Latest Universal International Newsworld

TO-DAY AT 9.30 P.M.
ROYAL AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
Special Charity Show. All proceeds in

Aid of the R.A.F. BENEVOLENT FUND

"THE WOODEN HORSE"

Preceded by THE BAND, 1ST BTN. ARCYLL and

SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.
Under the direction of Mr L. H. Howe, L.R.A.M., M.R.A., A.R.C.M.
(by kind permission of Major E. J. D. Snowball, O.B.E.)

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BY POPULAR REQUEST
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

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15 WONDERFUL SONGS!
9 GREAT STARS!

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DeHAVEN-DAY-JAMES

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ACTION-PACKED WESTERN SUSPENSE THRILLER!

POWER

SUSAN HAYWARD

Rawhide

ROXY & BROADWAY

★ COMMENCING TO-MORROW ★

NEVIL SHUTE'S POWERFUL DRAMA OF SUSPENSE

SWEETS ACROSS THE SKIES.

NO HIGHWAY IN THE SKY

STEWART DIETRICH

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY **STAR** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

17, Hunkow Rd. Kowloon

She belongs to ME

only her arms can hold my love...

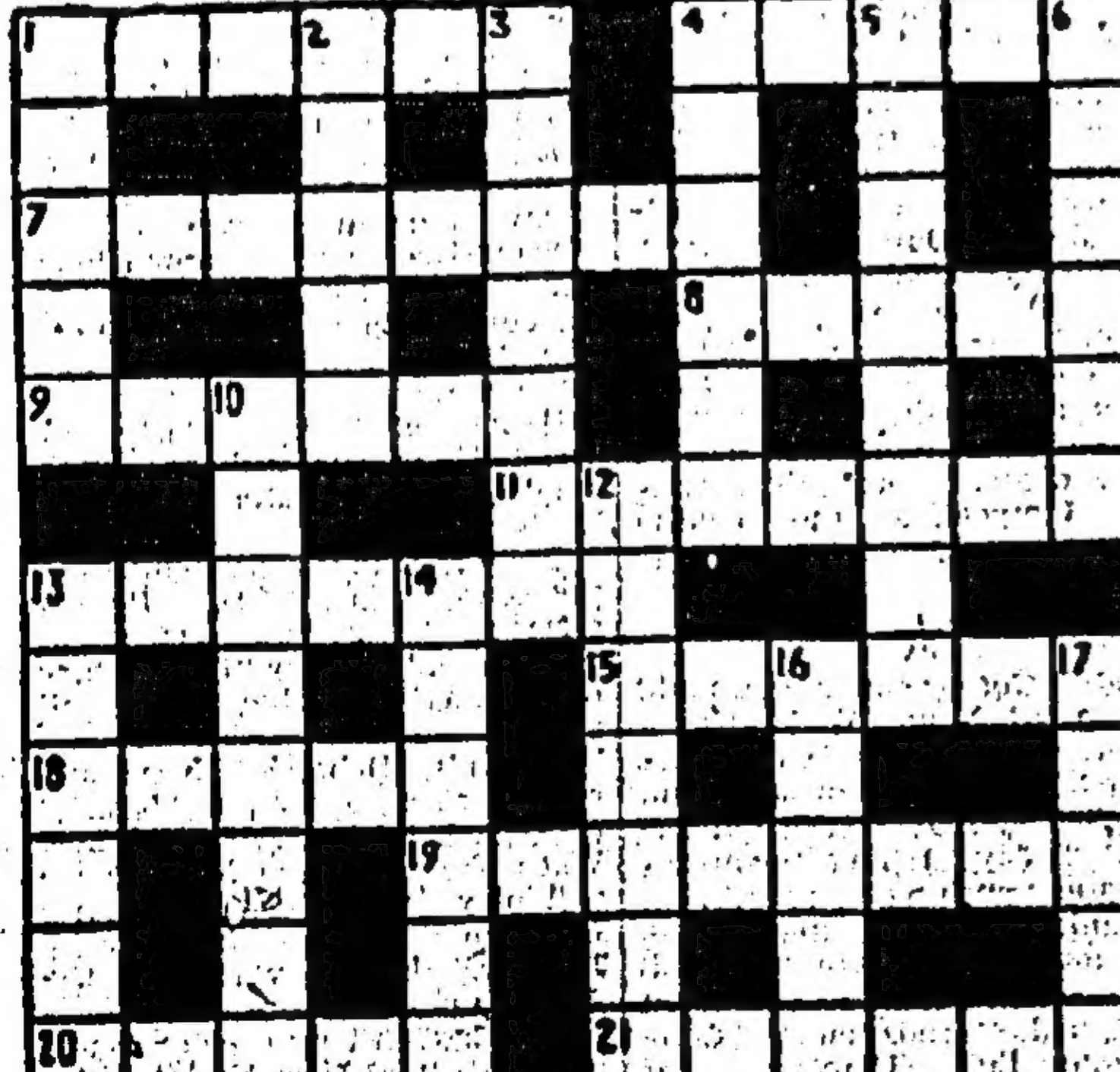
WUTHERING HEIGHTS

MELBA OBERON LAURENCE OLIVER

TO-MORROW

"TEA FOR TWO"

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Post (4)
 - 4 Roadside (6)
 - 5 Addict (5)
 - 6 Giant (5)
 - 8 Hare (4)
 - 11 Nourish (7)
 - 12 Allows (7)
 - 13 Harbours (6)
 - 14 Additional payment (5)
 - 15 Flying man (6)
 - 16 Skeleton formation (5)
 - 17 Judged (6)
- DOWN**
- 2 Supports (5)
 - 3 Tender (5)
 - 4 Lineage (7)
 - 5 Cleaning-cloth (6)
 - 6 Stick-out (8)
 - 7 Dreamy state (6)
 - 8 Set out (8)
 - 9 Showed in (7)
 - 10 Over (6)
 - 11 Mood (6)
 - 12 Scene of action (5)
 - 13 Clutched (6)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Trap, 4 Western, 5 Apple, 6 Art, 10 Belays, 11 Rude, 12 Punt, 14 Scatter, 15 Red, 16 Laid, 17 Yielded, 20 Skid, 21 Hour, 23 Repulse, 24 Unga, 25 Neat, 26 Blushed, 27 Eyed, 28 Deposed, 29 Pained, 30 Weeds, 31 Aspect, 32 Feet, 33 Rode, 34 Free, 35 Ruler, 36 Track, 37 Road, 38 Screen, 39 Article, 40 Single, 41 Idea, 42

a famous drink of France



The useful flavour of Dubonnet is like nothing else. No other drink pleases so many palates and has so many uses.

Dubonnet is made by a secret formula that gives it its inimitable flavour and "mixability". Enjoy Dubonnet straight, or for creating new versions of your favourite mixed drinks. Dubonnet should always be served well chilled.

DUBONNET STRAIGHT Original way to serve Dubonnet. It is dry, sweet, and still forward. Pour well chilled Dubonnet into glass and add twist of lemon peel.	DUBONNET COCKTAIL It is Dubonnet, it is gin, it is lemon juice, it is sugar. Add to cocktail glass, add twist of lemon peel.
MERRY WIDOW It is Dubonnet, it is dry vermouth, it is lemon juice, it is sugar. Add to cocktail glass, add twist of lemon peel.	DUBONNET AND SHERRY It is Dubonnet, it is dry sherry, it is lemon juice, it is sugar. Add to cocktail glass, add twist of lemon peel.

DUBONNET
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DEPARTURE HONGKONG:
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EVERY SECOND FLIGHT IN CONJUNCTION WITH C.P.A.
Book Passages & Freight Through Your Travel Agent or
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ADVERTISING MEDIA

COLOUR IS AVAILABLE TOO

ASK FOR PARTICULARS AND RATES
COMBINING THESE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

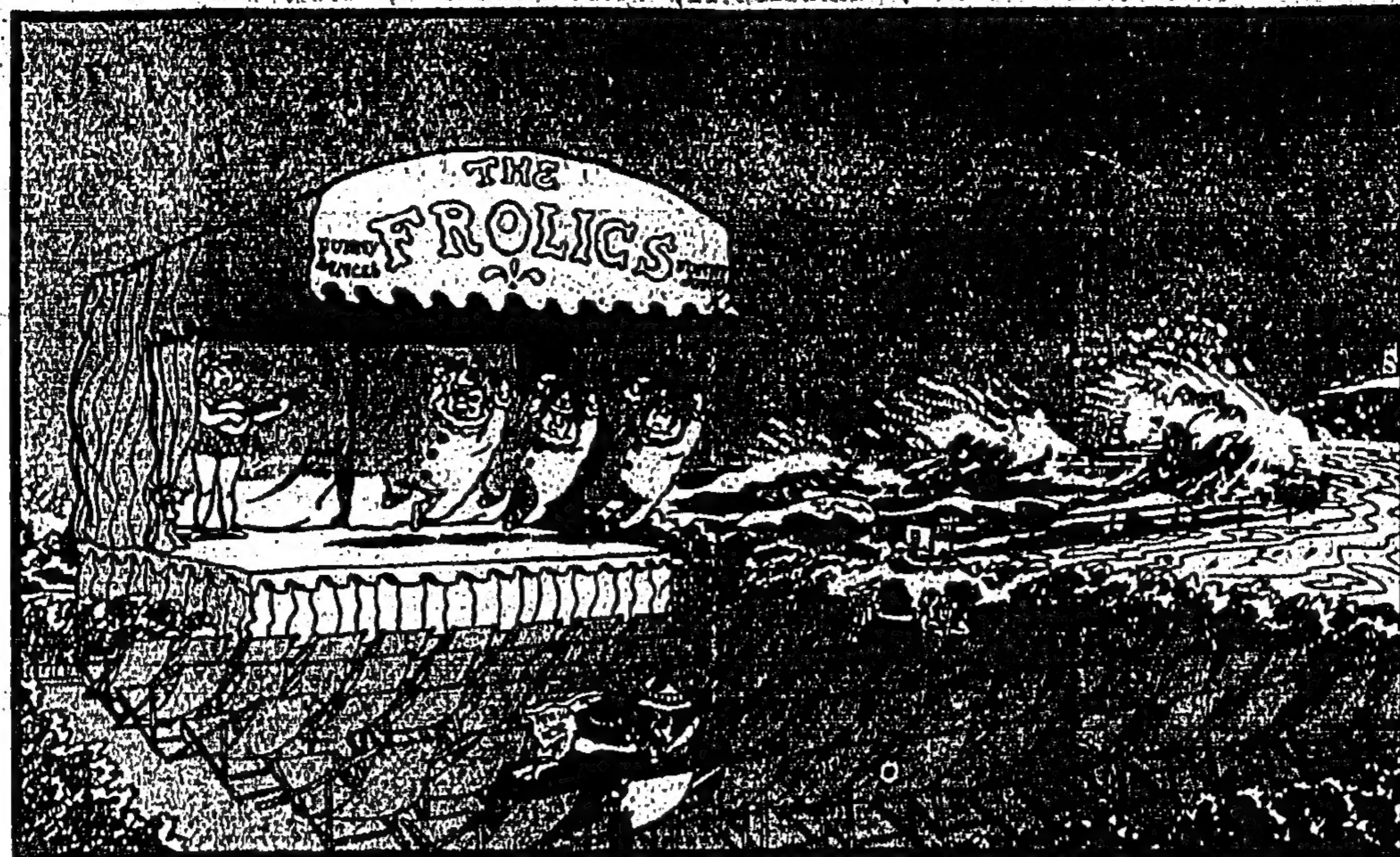
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BOVRIL PUTS BEER INTO THEM

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"Sort of audience I like—half of 'em discussing Korea and the other half Persia."

London Express Service

She lost £5,000 in ONE HOUR

By SIDNEY RODIN

DEAUVILLE. UNDER the glittering chandeliers of Deauville Casino, glowing on the North French coast like an illuminated wedding cake, the most fantastic gambling known since the war has been going on night and day at the no-limit baccarat table.

It is height-of-the-season week.

Gamblers have been winning £50,000 to £60,000 a night, and the bank—run by a Greek syndicate—has been having the worst run of losses that the Casino can remember. More than £400,000 in ten days.

On one night last week, suave M. Heliopoulos, of the syndicate, dealt himself 11 consecutive losing hands, parting with £100,000 in less than two hours.

Handsomeness—blue-eyed, lhamy Hussein Pasha, wealthy Egyptian business man, heads the season's bevy of Egyptian gamblers who have astonished the franc-starved British. One night he won £92,000—and his winnings at peak were £109,000.

Silent Images

At roulette one afternoon he put 12 separate bets on No. 32 and groups of numbers surrounding it. He staked £1,250. The golden ball ran and No. 32 came up. He won £12,000.

Hussein Pasha's face is set grave, whether losing or winning.

Compared with the noise at the cheaper tables the baccarat scene is like a meeting of silent images.

But Mohammed Sultan Pasha, cotton magnate, is another Egyptian who has virtually a reserved seat at baccarat. He gambles every day at the races and then goes direct to the Casino.

Prince Said Toussoun, a cousin of King Farouk, who keeps a stud of 60 horses near Deauville, told me:

Big Gamblers

"Some of my countrymen are not used to gambling but are 'so used' to having a lot of money that they play as though the stakes were just pieces of bone and not thousands of pounds."

Darryl Zanuck, the Hollywood producer, last week-end joined the big gamblers winning £25,000 at his first sitting.

Spanish Marquis de Soto Hermoso, a millionaire living in Paris, has couped from the baccarat bank close on £100,000 in three days.

M. Nicolas Nicolaou, who regularly breakfasts in his room at 2 p.m., is a Greek who came direct from playing at Monte Carlo.

He is expected to go south again to play during the winter at Cannes.

I saw the beautiful Maharanees of Baroda in a scarlet sari, smoking a cheroot from an amber holder, casually lose £5,000 in an hour's baccarat. She has been the most venture-

do not understand the Continental card game any more.

Wealthy Britons have been standing five-deep round the great green table, longing to play. But as most of the dozen or so gamblers regularly seated there rarely bet less than £1,000 a hand—often their stake is £5,000—the Britons with their £100 a year travel allowance remain spectators.

A Pity

M. Francoise Andre, 74-year-old "King of Deauville," the chief of the Casino, thinks this is a pity. Before the war Englishmen ranked among the heaviest gamblers on the Continent.

I have watched the gamblers—sometimes a couple of women among them—most of last week.

THE MAHARANEES OF BARODA
Most venturesome... smoked a cheroot.

some of the Indian potentates and their wives.

Many are here, but they are no longer star gamblers.

The maharajahs of Gwalior, Nabha, and Morvi have chanced only a few thousand between them.

Feeling It

M. Victor Rosenthal, a pearl expert here with other rich jewellers from Paris, told me:

"The Indian princes are feeling the cost of living. The Maharajah of Kashmir, for example, tells me his £500,000-a-year income has been cut by one-third. Some of them will want to sell their jewels soon."

But there are plenty of other millionaires from France, Turkey, Italy, and South America to fill the £1,000 seats.

Since the war, however, few rich men have come to gamble from the U.S. One New York woman who played for amusement at baccarat said: "I've

They are playing again before midnight and often continue to 7 a.m. Once recently they kept the baccarat bank going until 1.15 the following afternoon.

At the tables, through the night they drink whisky and champagne—but not a lot.

Flunkies dressed in green and gold livery flick matches to light the cigars. Before each player the stacks of million-franc oblong plaques—red, 4½ by 3¼ inches, each worth £1,000—rise and fall.

A Vice

There are various stacks of £500 and £100 counters.

If they lose the gamblers write out checks which the cashiers debit to their accounts in exchange for fresh plaques.

When they win, and the pile begins to reach nearly to their eyes, an official will take the counters away to be banked.

As we watched the midnight fashion show transported from Paris for the amusement of Casino guests, M. Zographos—for 20 years a professional gambler—said:

"The best gamblers do not rely on luck of a freak system. For them everything is mathematical and can be calculated according to the laws of chance."

"I stopped playing because I realised in time that gambling is a vice. Some men you see at the tables are like men taking drugs. Life is only bearable for them when they are playing."

"I spend my nights watching the game, but during the day I swim and stay out in the open as long as I can."

"That is the true way to enjoy Deauville."

HIS PAY WAS NOT ENOUGH

By FREDERICK COOK

WASHINGTON. "CONGRESSMAN." I said over the long-distance telephone to handsome Ed Gossett down in Texas, "you've certainly started something up here in Washington."

"Look, before we go any further," came the answering voice "don't call me Congressman. I quit. Remember?"

"Why, yes," I said. "That's what I wanted to talk to you about. Half your colleagues here on Capitol Hill are saying what a smart move you made and threatening to do the same themselves. Why did you do it?"

Mr. Gossett's answering voice rumbled clearly over the miles of telephone line. "Why did I do it? Well, I quit. Because a Congressman's pay in this country just isn't enough for a man to live on these days, the way costs are rising up."

Mr. Gossett who started work on his new job as lawyer for a Texas telephone company less than 24 hours after he had lopped the "Congressman" off his official address, began to spell out in detail the reasons that prompted him.

"I resigned," he said, "because it has become absolutely impossible for a man to do his full duty as a Congressman and his full duty as the head of a family. Especially when he has, as I have, five children to think about."

An American congressman's basic pay is 12,500 dollars a year, on which he pays income-tax. On top of that he gets a 2,500 dollar tax free expense allowance and some minor "perks" in the way of free postal privileges and contributions supposed to cover travelling expenses. In sterling it works out at some £2,500 a year.

But as Mr. Gossett pointed out, what counts is how it works out in Washington. "And the trouble is it doesn't," he said. "I was in Congress 15 years and never made it. I was in it for 15 years and never made it."

Don Iddon's DIARY

NEW YORK, TUESDAY

WHAT with Press conferences with Mr. Anthony Eden in the mornings and sparring matches (verbal) with Mr. Randolph Turpin in the afternoons, the days are strenuous.

Perhaps I should not couple the two names, as one is a statesman and the other is a prize-fighter. I know that neither will mind. Both are champions.

Mr. Eden has travelled more than 10,000 miles in the past few weeks and acts like a man confident of a Conservative victory in Britain.

Apart from all the speeches, broadcasts, and telegrams he has made he has played tennis with Helen Wills, swum and played golf with other athletes, debated with Jack Benny and Danny Kaye over cocktails, toured factories, and has conferred with a hundred or more leading American and Canadian political figures.

He has delighted Americans by calling parts of their country "a paradise," and they have captioned his photograph "An Eden in Paradise."

Quite a diplomat
ALL the time he has emphasised the virtues of British and the Commonwealth and demystified the talk that we are on our way out.

Mr. Turpin has been doing similar excellent work, but in a different way. When the American sports writers try to draw him out and tell him he would make a lot more money if he stayed here, he says: "I wouldn't want to be anything but British."

He is quite a diplomat also. "After I have shown that my London victory was not a fluke, I am going to spend nine whole days getting to know the wonderful U.S.A." This, of course, makes the Americans glow.

I am glad that Turpin is now at Cessington Airport, his training camp, 80 miles from New York. He was clearly run ragged in the city. No man, however strong, can stand up to interminable interviewing, posing, for pictures, public appearances, and the war and tear of all the hangers-on.

It would have been better if Turpin had done his training quietly in England and then

come over here a few days before the fight. This Broadway treatment could pull Turpin down, as it pulled Tommy Farr down.

Even the political pundits are analysing Mr. Turpin and drawing all sorts of strange conclusions. Some suggest that his victory in London was a windfall for Mr. Atlee and the Socialists, because it made the voters proud and happy and kindly disposed towards the Government in power at the time of the triumph.

Can you beat that? At least we are forewarned. If Turpin wins again, I can see Emanuel Shinwell claiming that he trained the man and Hugh Dalton trying to prove he taught him how to punch.

Frankly, there is not much that is new. More cases of "dope-addiction among teenagers"—this is getting really serious—more shouts of scandal, graft, in high, low, and medium places and in terminable speculations about who is going to run for President next year.

Every day millions of words are printed on this subject, and they all add up to one sentence: Will Eisenhower run? No one knows.

The argument over aid to Europe is also becoming ferocious. The churchman Monseigneur William Green has likened ungrateful allies to lepers (what a Christian thought!) in a New York sermon. And the Truman-McCarthy-Senator Tom Connally has again multiplied.

All the anti-aid brigade have been given ammunition by the Englishman, Sir Ernest Benn. Sir Ernest proclaims: "Loans, gifts, and Marshall Aid have all unwittingly robbed the English nation of the need to pull itself together."

Sir Ernest suggests that the Americans are killing us with kindness and he has every right to make the suggestion. It is certain that many Americans long for the past, when Britain was running the world show.

When we did it

THE scholar and author David I. Case writes: "Oh, for the good old century between Waterloo and the outbreak of the first world war. Then Britain ruled the earth. We got a free ride and could conquer the West and build America. We little reckoned that every day at the Rhyber Pass or in some footed jungle an Englishman was killed from the English speech. And far from the English being, as Massfield said of his compatriots who died at Gallipoli."

It is Mr. Cohn's belief that world leadership is repugnant to Americans—they just want to be loved and not to lead.

However, they certainly want to lead in entertainment. Every newspaperman—owner or writer—who says the American film industry is in a bad way is being branded as a saboteur by the producers and cinema managers.

Mr. Henry Luce is the particular target for this bombardment. Perhaps we should form a firm Anglo-American film alliance—British brains and American money—each beat the box-office depression.

The Transatlantic exchange of talent is already brisk. David Selznick and Jennifer Jones are off again to Europe, followed by a train of others. I hope Mr. Selznick, who has abundant skill himself, will give his British collaborators credit in the future—something he hasn't always done in the past.

Some British films shown here have been labelled "Selznick" so thoroughly that audiences here haven't had a glimmer that we made them.

Hollywood is particularly interested in our authors, with emphasis on Graham Greene. He is the master.

Cecil Beaton is very much in the news with his book "Photobiography" getting excellent notices and his play "The Gaiety of Paris" getting the critics' attention.

Britain's Deborah Kerr will not be able to star in "Tobac" as she is on maternity leave. When she returns to MGM, she will play the role of Marjorie Lawrence in "Interruption of Journey," the film version of the Australian opera singer's life.

The English singer Anna Schollon is a hit at New York's night club Copacabana and has offers to sing in the best showplaces in the U.S.

Tallulah send-off

THE town turned out today for the farewell cocktail party to Tallulah Bankhead. She told the press she can't wait to get to London.

Alfred Hitchcock and Sidney Bernstein are still looking for scripts. Don't send them to me—send them to Hitchcock.

Hollywood seems to give some headlines enough rope and they try to hang them. Tallulah Bankhead is a hit at New York's night club Copacabana and has offers to sing in the best showplaces in the U.S.



CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 8th Sept.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 9th Sept.
"HONGKONG"	Hongkong	5 p.m. 10th Sept.
"FOYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m. 12th Sept.
"PAKHOT"	Keelung	10 a.m. 13th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 13th Sept.
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 16th Sept.
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 23rd Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HONGKONG"	Kobe	7 a.m. 7th Sept.
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	8/9th Sept.
"FENGTEH"	Kobe & Macao	9/10th Sept.
"PAKHOT"	Port Swettenham & Singapore	11th Sept.
"SHANGHAI"	Djakarta & Brunei	11th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 13th Sept.
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	13th Sept.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"ANKING"	Yokohama & Kobe	14th Sept.
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney & Melbourne	15th Sept.
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	24th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANKING"	Melbourne, Ocean Is. & Nauru	10th Sept.
"CHANGSHA"	Yokohama	12th Sept.
"TAIPING"	Kobe	21st Sept.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	Buoy A1 6th Sept.
"MARON"	Liverpool & Glasgow	14th Sept.
"BELLEROPHON"	London & Holland	22nd Sept.
"MYRMIDON"	Dublin & Liverpool	25th Sept.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails		
G. "MARON"	Liverpool	11th Sept.
G. "BELLEROPHON"	do	14th Sept.
G. "PYRRHUS"	do	15th Sept.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	do	16th Sept.
G. "CYCLOPS"	do	17th Sept.
G. "AUTOLYCHUS"	4th Sept.	17th Sept.
G. "PELEUS"	15th Sept.	17th Sept.
G. "CLYTONEUS"	21st Sept.	20th Oct.
G. "ANCHISES"	28th Sept.	2nd Nov.

G. Loading Glasgow before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"MENESTHEUS"	20th Sept.
"AJAX"	5th Oct.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hongkong	Arrives H.K. (on return)
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	0.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 0.00 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	0.00 a.m. Tues. Fri. 0.00 a.m. Wed. Sat.	
HK/Hanoi (DC-4)	7.00 a.m. Tues. 6.00 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	1.00 p.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Manila/H.K. (DC-3)	6.30 a.m. Wed. 4.45 p.m. Thurs.	
HK/Hongkong (DC-3)	7.00 a.m. Fri. 4.30 p.m. Fri.	

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878.

ARRIVALS

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"BENNEVIS"	U.K. via Singapore	8th Sept.
"BENALDER"	Japan	8th Sept.
"BENAVON"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 24th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	do	26th Sept.
"BENCRACHAN"	do	28th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	do	28th Oct.
"BENCLEUCH"	do	18th Nov.
"BENWYVIE"	do	24th Nov.

SAILINGS Loading on or abt.

"BENALDER"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	8th Sept.
"BENNEVIS"	London & Middlesbrough	13th Sept.
"BENVANNOCH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Avonmouth & Hull	30th Sept.
"BENAVON"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	21st Oct.
"BENCRACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg	20th Oct.
"BENALBANACH"	London & Antwerp	31st Oct.
"BENEDIN"	Liverpool, Dublin, Hamburg & Antwerp	18th Nov.
"BENCLEUCH"	Kobe & Yokohama	20th Nov.
"BENWYVIE"	Havre, London & Rotterdam	29th Nov.

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the Surveyors, \$15 from the
"S. C. M. Post."REMOVAL PERMIT Forms for
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per 100. Available at South China
Morning Post.WILL FORMS. Power of Attorney
Forms, Tenancy Agreement Forms
on sale at "S. C. M. Post."

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
Belly Yung Yuk-I, (S.S.A.)
of Sai Ying Pun Hospital,
Hongkong, is applying to the
Governor for naturalisation,
and that any person who knows
any reason why naturalisation
should not be granted should
send a written signed statement
of the facts to the Colonial
Secretary, Colonial Secretariat,
Hongkong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "MYRMIDON"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed at 10th Wharf be-
tween 10 a.m. and Noon on Sep-
tember 6 and 7, 1951, and consignees
are requested to have their repre-
sentatives present during the survey.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 5, 1951.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.s. "DONA AURORA"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed at 10th Wharf be-
tween 10 a.m. and Noon on Sep-
tember 5 and 6, 1951, and consignees
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sentatives present during the survey.BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 5, 1951.PETER MOK
HIM YICK HONG
MACAO
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TEL. 565
Cables: Peter Macao
Agencies InvitedSpectacles May
Trap Murderer

Stoke Bardolph, Sept. 5.

The killer of Hilda Edwards—police regard
her death as murder—forgot one vital fact.He forgot that Miss Edwards
now cook at the picturesque
Ferry Boat Inn, in the Tran-
side village, five miles from
Nottingham, was short-sighted.Her rimless glasses, left on
her dressing-room table, have
convinced the C.I.D. of two
things: that Miss Edwards left
the inn by sudden arrange-
ment, and that she was mur-
dered on July 30, the third day
after she started work.Hilda Skippin Edwards, aged
38, russet-haired, reserved and
neat, was a State Registered
Nurse. For three weeks before
she came to Stoke Bardolph
she worked in a St. Heller,
Jersey, nursing home.
After two weeks she became
unsettled. Then, quite suddenly,
she made frantic efforts to
leave the island. It may have
been because she owed money.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG
JOCKEY CLUBSpecial Cash Sweep
on the
Kwonglung Handicap
Saturday, 6th October, 1951.Tickets in the above at
\$2.00 each may be obtained
at the Treasurers' Compro-
dore Office, 1st Floor, Tele-
phone House, and at the
Club's Branch Offices situated
at—
5 D'Agullar Street,
Hong Kong
or
382 Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
Over 500,000 tickets sold
to date.S. A. SLEAP,
Secretary.Canadian Wheat
For India

Ottawa, Sept. 5.

Trade Minister C. D. Howe
announced today that India has
bought 400,000 long tons of
Canadian wheat to be shipped
from the West Coast by July,
1951.The wheat, amounting to 14-
900,000 bushels, was sold by the
Canadian Wheat Board through
the Indian Supply Mission in
Washington. The sale was made
under the terms of the Interna-
tional Wheat Agreement—
United Press.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Leo Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

Mail Strategy

By Mik



NANCY

Getting the Works

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins

P.O. B.I. E & A
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PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Arrives Hongkong
"CORFU"	23rd August	24th September
"CANTON"	20th September	22nd October
"CARTHAGE"	18th October	18th November

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	Due London
"CORFU"	26th September	29th October
"CANTON"	20th October	20th November
"CARTHAGE"	22nd November	23rd December

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bom-
bay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Due Hongkong	From
"SHILLONG"	20th September	London & Continent
"TRESILLIAN"	1st October	—

Homewards	Leaves Hongkong	For
"SHILLONG"	9th October	London & Continent

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Port Swettenham,
Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles,
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"SANGOLA"	due 13th Sept.	from Calcutta, Bangkok via Straits
	sails 15th Sept.	for Japan

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"OKILA"	In Port	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & Straits
	sails 6th Sept.	for Japan

"OLINDA"	due 12th Sept.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, & Singapore
	sails 13th Sept.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"	due 5th Oct.	from Sydney
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Palace Plan
Rejected
By SingaporeSingapore, Sept. 5.
Mr Aw Boon Haw, multi-
millionaire philanthropist, wants
to build a Peking-styled palace
in Singapore.But the Government has
already turned down his ap-
plication to construct it. A
Control of Buildings Ordinance
restricts the cost of new con-
struction to \$350,000.Aw Boon Haw's project, it is
estimated, would cost well over
\$500,000. He wants to build
the palace at the fabulous Haw
Par Villa in Pasir Panjang, one
of the most popular holiday re-
sorts in the Colony.He said: The Singapore Gov-
ernment's decision will result
in a great loss to the thousands
of holiday-makers in the Colony
and the Federation of Malaya.
So he is appealing to the Gov-
ernment to lift its ban, con-
tending it should encourage
those who offered to contribute
to the beauty of the Colony—
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space, a lot gained."Jap Exporters
WorriedYokohama, Sept. 5.
Japanese cement exporters are
worried about the recent drastic
decrease of inquiries from Aus-
tralia for Japanese cement.
The decline in demand was
attributed to the discontinuing
of construction of public build-
ings by the Australian Govern-
ment.
Importing of Italian and
British cement by Australia and

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	For
"MAGELLAN" Sept. 8		Marseilles
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Sept. 14	Sept. 15	N. Africa & Europe
"MEINAM" Sept. 20	Sept. 21	Kobe & Yokohama
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Oct. 20	Oct. 21	N. Africa & Europe
"OYONNAX" Oct. 23	Oct. 25	N. Africa & Europe

* passengers & freight
† freight for Port Said, Tunis, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, & Rotterdam.

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Colombo Aid Plan May Be Reviewed Early Next Year

London, Sept. 5.
The progress and prospects of the £1,868 million Colombo Plan for economic development of South and South-East Asia may be reviewed in London next January, according to a reliable source here today.

The British Government is understood to have made tentative enquiries from the other interested and Commonwealth Governments about whether it would be possible for their Finance Ministers or representatives to meet here in January to discuss the six-year Colombo Plan.

The source disclosed that no dates for the suggested meeting had yet been fixed, but he said that some of the governments had already approved the idea.

Replies from the others were being awaited.

If the idea is agreed to by all the interested governments, their Finance Ministers or representatives will meet here as members of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan.

The United States is represented on the Consultative Committee. Other members include non-Commonwealth countries in South and South-East Asia which are participating in the plan in an advisory capacity.

The source said that the meeting was necessitated by world economic and financial changes since the Ministerial session of the Consultative Committee in London in September, 1950.

The Committee last met on an official level in Colombo in February.

SECRET SESSION

The Commonwealth countries represented on the Consultative Committee are Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom.

South Africa does not participate in the Colombo Plan.

The September meeting in London was also attended by delegates from Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam, and observers from Burma and Indonesia.

India, Pakistan, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and British North Borneo and Sarawak technically put their programmes under the Plan, into operation on July 1.

The Commonwealth Finance Ministers or representatives, after discussing the Colombo Plan, are expected to have a secret session to consider the sterling area's problems.

DOLLAR SPENDING
One important question that they are likely to discuss is whether the dollar relaxations made in some of the Commonwealth sterling area countries last November should be revoked.

There has lately been a deterioration in Britain's balance of payments and in dollar and hard currency earnings.

The Commonwealth Finance Ministers agreed in July, 1949, that some of the Commonwealth nations of the sterling area should cut their dollar and hard currency expenditures by about 25 per cent.

This figure was relaxed and expenditures liberalized in November last year.

This session, it was said, will take place with follow the Commonwealth conference on raw materials and manufactured goods problems which is due to begin in London on September 24.

—Reuter.

CHICAGO GRAIN FUTURES

Chicago, Sept. 5.
Chicago grain futures closed today mixed despite export trade demand, but the remainder of grain advanced.

Wheat closed 1/4 higher to 2 1/4, and soybeans were 1/4 higher to 1 1/4. Corn was 1/4 higher to 1 1/4. In Winnipeg, wheat was quoted today at 2 1/4. —United Press.

DANGERS OF INFLATION

Warning By Secretary-General Of UN

Encroachment Of Armament Plan On Living Standards

New York, Sept. 5.

Mr Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, warned today that when the full impact of the war in Korea and rearmament made itself felt on world economy, it might result in serious inflation.

In his annual report to the General Assembly published today he said that it was the general view that by performing its duty in accordance with the Charter, the United Nations had emerged with added stature from the test it had to face in 1950. World peace had been strengthened.

Mr Lie thought that it should be noted that a section of the American public complained that the United States had had to shoulder a disproportionate burden in Korea.

"The result has been a certain impatience with the United Nations in some quarters of the United States," he declared. There had also been some criticism in Western Europe, particularly on measures adopted with regard to the Communist Government in China.

"Nevertheless it remains true that on the whole the United Nations' action in Korea has been regarded by the majority of people in most of the member States as being both necessary and useful and as marking a turning point in the Organisation's history," Mr Lie said.

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, and the subsequent announcements by many Governments that they intended to make considerable increases in their defence expenditures introduced into the world economic outlook entirely new elements, the full impact of which has yet to be felt.

"While the extent to which these programmes have manifested themselves in actual expenditures by Governments remains relatively limited thus far, the rise in the prices of all types of goods, especially of primary products, has now begun to exert a profound influence both upon national economies and upon international economic relations."

BASIC PROBLEM
"The basic economic problem of the period ahead is to control the inflationary pressures resulting from the great demands upon the world's productive resources generated by the new rearmament programmes and to limit the encroachment of these programmes upon the standards of living of the peoples of the world."

"The heavy demands in the United States of America for foreign goods has been reflected in further increases in the gold and dollar assets of other countries, indicating a return toward a balance in the foreign transactions of countries hitherto suffering from a steady pressure on their balances of payments."

But these achievements should not be mistaken for a lasting improvement in international economic relations.

"The indications are that the recent improvement is temporary. The industrial nations are bound to be affected by the increased burden of armaments and associated inflationary pressures and by the deterioration in their terms of trade."

BECKWARD NATIONS
Dealing with the special question of under-developed territories, Mr Lie said, "One of the greatest problems facing the United Nations in the economic and social field is the vast and steadily increasing discrepancy between standards of living in the economically more advanced developed countries and in the 'under-developed' areas, the people of which comprise some two-thirds of the world's population."

"The past year has seen substantial progress by the Organisation toward a long term solution of this problem."

A further development of outstanding significance had been the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of a very extensive resolution on full employment.

"This resolution, which provides a basis of agreement for concerted international action to maintain economic stability at the full employment level marks the culmination of much preparatory work over several years," Mr Lie said.

For the coming year, Mr Lie estimated that the United Nations would require \$40,000,000, which was \$1,280,000 less than the sum appropriated in the last budget.

In a foreword to the report Mr Lie said that he had reserved his usual world review until a "United Nations" session of the Assembly's sixth session in Paris in November.

Copra Quotations
New York, Sept. 5.
Copra was quoted at \$17.75 a cwt. for short crop and \$18.00 a cwt. for long crop. —United Press.

India's Trade Position

New Delhi, Sept. 5.
India's favourable trade balance in regard to both the dollar and sterling areas was revealed in Parliament on Wednesday. The Commerce Minister disclosed that Indian exports to the dollar area during the half year ended June approximated \$80,000,000 rupees and imports \$40,000,000 rupees. India's exports to the sterling area during the same period were approximately 1,980,000,000 rupees and imports 1,200,000,000 rupees. —United Press.

MIXED DAY IN NY COTTON

New York, Sept. 5.
Cotton traders crowded all of the day's action into opening and closing dealings. In between that time, the market flattened out with business coming to a standstill at frequent long intervals. Prices rallied smartly at the close, finishing at the best levels after a shaky start pushed values into the lowest levels in a month.

Short covering competed with trade interests for a reduced volume of offerings at the finish. Outside speculative interest, however, was limited. The Government weekly crop summary report was mixed.

The poor progress in Texas was offset by the favourable conditions in the main cotton belt. The market opened off 2 to up 2 points. It eased irregularly to losses of 2 to 8 points. Then it firmed at the close moving up 12 points from lows to close off 1 to up 4 points.

Prices closed as follows:
Spot 32.00
October 34.24-34.30
December 34.24-34.30
March (1952) 34.24-34.44
May 34.24
July 34.24
October 34.24
December 34.24
—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
Spot 33.00
October 34.24-34.30
December 34.24-34.30
March (1952) 34.24-34.44
May 34.24
July 34.24
October 34.24
December 34.24
—United Press.

EXPORT LICENCES
Washington, Sept. 5.
The Commerce Department today reported that export licences covering 318,376 bales of cotton were issued from August 20 through September 4. This compares with 773,417 bales licensed during the preceding two weeks.

Of the quantity licensed during the past two weeks, 31 per cent was for shipment to the United Kingdom, 104,930 bales; Japan, 62,104 bales; 28,836; India, 23,100; France, 21,634; and Spain 131,178. —United Press.

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EXCHANGES IN NY

New York, Sept. 5.
Canada (dollar) 94-1/2
England—official 27-1/2
Ireland 27-1/2
Australia (pound) 27-1/2
New Zealand (pound) 27-1/2
South Africa (pound) 27-1/2
Belgium (franc) 27-1/2
Denmark (krone) 27-1/2
France (franc) 27-1/2
West German (mark) 27-1/2
Switzerland (franc) 27-1/2
Sweden (krone) 27-1/2
Norway (krone) 27-1/2
Finland (markka) 27-1/2
Poland (zloty) 27-1/2
Czechoslovakia (koruna) 27-1/2
Slovakia (koruna) 27-1/2
Hungary (forint) 27-1/2
Rumania (leu) 27-1/2
Yugoslavia (dinar) 27-1/2
Greece (drachma) 27-1/2
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